Hantsville 6:50 F M-Corinth 8:27 P. M. Grand Junction 11:10 P. M. Memphis 2:00 A. M. TRAINS NORTH, No. la Leave Decatur 0:15 a. M. 6:15 p. M.
Arrive Nashville 1:45 p. M. 2:00 a. M.
Trains No. 1 and 2 North connects at Nashville with Louisville and Nashville Railroad, for the East, North and Northwest; and with N. & C. and N. & N. W. and E. & K. Railroads, for all points on the client

I points on those lines. Train No. 2 South and No. 1 North run daily. Train No. 1 South and No. 2 North run daily. Splendid Sleeping Cars At tached to all Night Trains. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH. Columbia Accommodation Train Daily, except Sundays.

Leaves Columbia at
Arrives at Nashville at
Leaves Nushville at
Arrives at Columbia at The Columbia Accommodation Train will run on the above time permanently from year to year, except that in summer the time of depart-are from Nashville will be 5:00 r. u., instead of

For through Tickets and other information, please apply at the office of the Nashville City Transfer Company, Northeast corner of Summand Church streets, and at the Broad Street Depot, Nashville, Tennessee. J. B. VAN BYNE, Nashville and Chattanooga

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OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT. Nashville & Chartanooga Rathroad, Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 27, 1867.) ND AFTER SUNDAY, JAN. 27. () 1867, and until further notice, l'assenger Tasies will run as follows:
Leave Nashville for Washington, New York,
Atlanta, Macon, Monigomery, Augusta, Savannah, New Orleans and Mobile at 500 a. M. and
500 r. M., striving in Chattanooga at 200 a. M.
and 200 r. M.; both Trains making close connections at Chattanooga with East Tennessee &
theorgia and Western & Atlantic Railroad
Trains. Beturning, leave Chattanooga at 7:40
A. M. and 7:40 r. M., upon urrival of E. T. & 62,
and W. & A. Trains, arriving in Nashville at
4:30 A. M. and 4:30 r. M.

Elegant Palace Sleeping Cars on all Night Passenger Trains. SHELBYVILLE ACCOMMODATION-Leaves Shell SHEATVILLE ACCOMMODATION—Leaves Shell-byville 5:30 a. m. and 12:50 r. m., arriving in Nashville 11:10 a. m. and 4:30 r. m. Leaves Nashville for Shelbyville 5:00 a. m. and 5:00 r. m., arriving in Shelbyville 9:00 a. m. and 9:05 r. m.

Nashville and Northwestern Railroad PASSENGER TEATH - Leaves Nashville 3:00 m.; arrives at Johnsonville 9:00 p. m. Leaves obnsonville 4:00 a. M.; arrives at Nashvile

W. P. INNES, Gen'l Sup't, J. W. BROWN, Gen'l Pass Agent. ian 35-4f.

Louisville and Nashville RAILROAD

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CINCINNATI,

AND THE EAST.

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Trains will run as follows: No. 2. No. 4. No. 6. Leave Nashville. 7:00 P M 5:00 A M Arrive at Louisville, 3:45 A M 1:00 P M

* Steamer U. S. Mail leave Louisville daily at 10 a. M. and 4 r. M., arriving in Cincinnati in time to take early morning trains

Baggage checked through from Nashville to St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, and all the priner The 7:00 P. M. Train from Nashville

does not run on SUNDAY. Franklin accommodation leaves Franklin 709 A. M., and Gallatin 9:30 A. M., arriving in Nashville at 11:50 a. H. Leave Nashville at 3:20 P.M., arrive at Gallatin 5:00 P. M., arrive at Franklin 835 P. M.

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NASHVILLE UNION AND DISPATCH.

VOL. XXXIII.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1867.

Union and Dispatch.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1867. Largest Circulation in City and State.

IMPEACHMENT. TRIAL OF HON, THOMAS N. FRA-

ZIER, JUDGE OF THE CRIMINAL COURT OF DAVIDSON COUNTY, BEFORE THE SENATE.

THIRTEENTH DAY. Close of the Testimony for the Proseention-Testimony for the Defense. TUESDAY, May 21, 1867.-The court met at nine o'clock, nineteen members being

TESTIMONY OF E. F. MULLOY.

Ed. F. Mulloy was sworn and examined by Mr. Trimble: I live in Nashville, I was here in July, 1866, during the extra ession of the Legislature. I had occasion to go into Judge Gant's office. Judge Brien, Mr. Heiskell, the former Speaker of the House of Representatives, Howell Webb, and some others were there. I had business with Judge Brien, however. I think Judge Fracier was there. That of fice is on Cedar street, beyond the foot of the Capitol, just below Mrs. Porter's, I think it was about one o'clock when I went in there. It was during the extra session. I think it was about the time that the proceedings were going on here about the constitutional amendment. I think the habeas corpus was going on. There was a good deal of excitement going on. The first door of the office was open; the door of the back office, I think, was closed. I think Judge Brien was engaged in writing. Webb and Judge Gant were talking. don't remember any words that were nt-Mr. Heiskell had resigned the speakership.

tered. After I went in I do not know that they left off talking. I do not know what they were engaged at. It was after I think it was about the time of the greatest of the excitement, I do not know whether the trial had been held at the courthouse. That is all I know in reference to the matter. I do not know of any Cross examined by Judge Gaut: I went

to your office to see Judge Brien. Judge Brien was there writing. Mr. Webb was sitting at another table. I do not pretend to tell this court what you were doing. The back room was where you had your books and your desk, and was where you generally stayed. I do not know that Judge Frazier slept in a room in your office before his family had removed to Davidson Court was in session. Mr. Webb had an office adjoining yours. I was not aware that an important trial about a cotton case was pending at that time. It is customary for lawyers to go to each other's offices to consult each other's books, etc. You have often been in my office and I in yours for

Mr. Trimble: I understand that the witness we have next to examine, Mr. Wm. Shane, is engaged in a case now before the court, and it is probably very inconvenient for him to be in attendance just now. I would suggest to the counsel on the other side that it will make no difference to them if his testimony be delayed until he shall be able to be here, and in the meantime they can proceed with the examination of witnesses for the defense.

Mr. Ewing objected to begin the examnation of witnesses for the defense until the evidence for the prosecution was closed; whereupon the court decided, at the suggestion of Mr. Maynard, to send the Sergeant-at-arms to bring in Mr. Shane. After a delay of about three quarters of an hour, Mr. Shane presented himself and was

Examined by Mr. Maynard and testified: reside in the city of Nashville. I was living here in July, 1866. My office and residence is No. 50 Cedar street. My office is near that occupied by Judge Gant at that time. During that time I saw Judge Frazier passing in and out of Judge Gaut's office. I cannot say whether it was during or after the habeas corpus trial. I cannot say that I remember seeing him above once. I saw members of the counsel engaged on the part of members of the Legislature that were arrested go in also. do not remember seeing any other members of the Legislature. I do not remember that I ever saw them but once. I saw Judge Frazier often go into Judge Gaut's office. He was passing frequently about the city. I suppose he was well acquainted about the city. I do not know who were his associates. I could not say whether I

saw him with Mr. Colyar, I do not remember whether I saw him with Neill S. Brown or Mr. Brien. I may have seen him with all the gentlemen named, but cannot say positively. My acquaintance with him was only slight. Cross examined by Judge Gaut : Judge Frazier, according to my impression, removed to the country soon after he came to Nashville, but I am not certain. I believe he stayed at your office during one session of his court, and had his meals here. Whether the bed he had in your office remained there, I do not know. I

think he did his writing at your office before his family came. I do not remember seeing him much after he removed to the country. I cannot say whether the Hon. John Norman had been appointed speaker pro fem, at the time I saw him at your office. After the trial of the habeas corpus' was over, I do not recollect sitting at your door conversing about the probability of his being impeached for that decision. I would not undertake to say whether it was for members of the Legislature to be abserafter the decision was rendered in the habous orpus case that I saw the gentlemen in

Mr. Maynard said the absence of Judge Butler who was subpensed on the 16th, I think, is without our consent and without a knowledge of the reason. The testimony for the prosecution was

EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENSE-TESTIMONY OF JUDGE GAUT. The first witness called for the defense

was Judge Jno. C. Gaut, examined by Mr. I reside in Nashville. Have been intimately acquainted with Judge Frazier since the spring of 1839. Judge Frazier's wife and my wife were second cousins. Judge Frazier made my office his stopping place during the session of his court, in the last part of the year 1865, or the beginning of 1866, and he remained and slept there during that term of his court. After his amily moved down he stayed at home in Judge John S. Brien was sworn and ex the country, but he occasionally came there amined by Mr. Ewing. to do his writing. The time when Mr. I reside in Davidson county. I was Mulloy says he saw Judge Brien, Judge present at Judge Gant's office at the time Frazier and others in my office, I was en- referred to by Mr. Mulloy. I went for the raged in a heavy cotton suit on account of purpose of consulting with him about this parties who claimed that a large amount of cotton case. After I had been in his office cotton had been wrongfully and illegally

some time, my recollection is that Judge seized by the government agent, and Frazier came in, as also did the Speaker of the suit was then pending in the Fedtheral Court, and I recollect Judge Brien Mr. Mulloy came in. My opinion is that Dr. Hughes was in the office at the same being at my office in consultation with me on that case, and I am time. If Webb was there at the same time, under the impression that Judge Frazier I have no recollection of it. This was came in the same evening, but it was after | several days after the habeas corpus trial was the decision of the hobeas corpus case. Judge disposed of. I never spoke to Judge Frazier on the subject of the habeas corpus, ex-Frazier was never at my office from the cept as an attorney at the bar of the court. time the writ was issued out netil the time Cross-examined by Mr. Maynard: It that he had decided the case. But he was was in the afternoon that I was in Judge at the office the evening that Williams was discharged, because the officer had taken | Gaut's office. It was in the month of Williams, and he was sent for by somebody, | July, I went into the back office, because and wrote out his decision, discharging it was Mr. Gaut's office. We were talking Williams, in the office. He told me that about the division of the cotton. he thought Martin and Williams had acted undertake here to say that I had very wrong, and that if there had been any law for it, he would have been glad to have Mr. Mulloy was mistaken on two points: seen them punished. I do not remember | first, as to my sitting and writing any other occasion in which Speaker and secondly, as to the door being shut Heiskell, Judge Brien and Judge Frazier | I have no recollection of having any occawere at my office together, especially in | sion to write, and my impression is that the the evening. I do not recollect having any | door was open, for I remember that it was discussion about the habeas corpus case in the warm weather. I never went there

was not sure. I was not a member of the anything of a plan to defeat the getting a quorum. I have defended the State government on all occasions. I was employed by friends of Messrs. Martin and Williams It was a voluntary act on my part. understood Mr. Colyar had been a member of the Congress at Richmond. I think the members of the Legislature ought to have been present at their places, and not to have absented themselves for the purpose of obstructing the action of the Legislature.

we wanted a writ. He said: "Now you are going to get me into trouble." I showed him that the prisoner had a constitutional right to have his petition granted. I read to him from the Code and the constitution everything pertaining to the subject. I never had any conversation with him until after the case was decided. He certainly mainifested reluctance to have anything to do with the issuance of the writ. I and Judge Brien insisted on Williams being brought into court, but out of deference to the other side he did not order it, and I thought then and think now that he had no right to try a case in the absence of the prisoner. He said he thought it ought to be waived for the present, and see what was the law of the case. During that trial I saw no evidence on the part of Judge Frazier of any excitement against the Legislature. I beto prevent a quorum. I was utterly opposed to this policy. I did not attempt to persuade my clients to go back to the Legislature, for I did not know them.

lieved that his feelings were against us, only of being a man of honor and integrity he would decide according to the law and instice of the case. I am acquainted with the general character of Judge Frazier. As a man and citizen, I do not think that any man maintained a higher character for sobriety, integrity and honor. I know that during the war, up to the year 1862, he uniformly stated that he thought the rebellion was all wrong and would end in ruin to the South. And I never heard f his having changed these views.

Cross-examined by Mr. Trimble: I stated that in getting up the petition I was employed by the friends of Williams. I had not made any arrangement with Williams himself. I have never received any pay. I suppose I may call it volunteering. But Williams told me he would pay me when he was able. There are some exceptionable cases in which a habeas corpus must not be granted. -

Mr. Trimble to the witness: Suppose Judge Frazier's clerk of the court or one of the counsel tried to break up the court, and Judge Frazier committed him for contempt; and suppose a friend of the prisoner had just stepped round to the Circuit Court and applied for a writ of habeas corpus, would that be an exception?

Mr. Ewing: I do not think the gentleman has any right to ask Judge Gaut about any abstract case of law. I think a man has a right to state in his petitition of has beas corpus if there is a pretended court sitting, that it is not a court, if he is held in custody illegally, and to have it tested by an appeal to the constitution and laws. There are exceptions; they are written down plainly, but this case does not come within these exceptions. Whether those statements on which the habeas corpus was granted were true is another thing. I object to it as a question asked upon an ab-

Mr. Trimble: Suppose a man on trial for murder or treason in the Supreme Court applied to Judge Frazier's court for a eas corpus on the ground that it is not a valid court, is he empowered with authority

Mr. Ewing: Decidedly he is if he makes out a case against the court; that, for instance, there was only one Judge presiding when the constitution requires three, secessary for the counsel on the other side in the examination of witnesses, to go into nestions of law, Such questions have no relevancy whatever to the issue to be tried. hold it moreover to be a settled point that you cannot ask a witness his opinion on an abstract question of law.

Mr. Trimble: This witness stated that he said to Judge Frazier that this was a constitutional question, and that the consti-tution had made it obligatory on him to to grant the writ. Now here the witness gives before the court his opinion on a point of law, and we in his cross-examination are not to be allowed to interrogate him on the point on which he has testified Such a claim appears to me most pre-

On being put to the vote, the court reused to allow the question to be put to the itness-ayes 9, noes 10. Mr. Trimble then continued his cross-ex-

mination of the witness. Mr. Carrigan swore to the petition. I o not remember who came for me to go Mr. Colyar's office. When I got there I learned what was up; I did not learn before. I do not know whether Colyar was friendly to the Legislature or not. I think he was opposed to the constitutional amendment and to the franchise law. I saw in the office some young men, Mr. Carrigan, and perhaps one or two others, but I do not remember who they were. I knew that the Legislature was convened, and that some forty-nine members were present. I had understood that fifty-six made a quorum, and that that number were not here. The Legislature has a right to make laws for its own proceeding, and that question cannot lie outside of the Legislature. I de not know how long Judge Brien, Speaker Heiskell and Judge Frazier were at my office. According to my recollection, there was nothing said about the habeas corpu It was after that was settled. Speaker Heiskell had nothing to do with the cotton case. The evening that Williams was released, Judge Frazier, Judge Brien, and perhaps Mr. Colyar were at my office. was not friendly to the constitutional amendment. I do not think it is proper

from their duties. Mr. Trimble to witness: Will you tell me whether a penalty would not be in-curred by a willful and wrongful refusal of

Counsel for the defense objected to this The court decided by a vote of 11 to 3 that it should be answered. The witness answered: I think the willful and wrongful granting of the writ would be a misdemeanor if it was done knowing that it was wrong, or done for corrupt purposes, but that it would not be misdemeanor if the Judge acted in good faith and thought he was doing right. The first words Judge Frazier said when I stated what was wanted, were: "You are going to get me into trouble." I replied to him that the writ of habous corpus was a constitutional writ, and could not be denied.

thought he granted it reluctantly. TESTIMONY OF JUDGE BRIEN.

gone there on that subject. I think

on the evening Mr. Mulloy came in. I do not recollect Judge Frazier being in my said he thought Mr. Colyar was there; he office after the habeau corpus case came on, except the time which I have mentioned. Legislature at that time. I do not know was sent for to go to Mr. Colvar's office. I went and found that a writ of habeas corpus was to be sued out, and there was some inquiry about the office for a Judge, I went in search of Judge Frazier and at last found him at the office of Mr. Stubblefield, the Attorney General. I told him I never heard of any armed men being here to oppose the government or the Le-gislature. I know of no instructions given to the sheriff concerning the arrest of the sergeant-at-arms and the members, beyond that contained in the writ itself. I do not know why Capt. Heydt did not have the counsel that he wished. I never heard of his having had any difficulty of that sort till I heard him state it in evidence. I think the editor of the Gazette was in favor of the members absenting themselves so as

> To a Senator: My opinion of Brown-low's government was that he had no regard for law or for anything but his own will. TESTIMONY OF JUDGE LEA. Judge John M. Lea was sworn and examined by Mr. Ewing: I was Judge of the Criminal Court up to May, 1866. I have known Judge Frazier for about twenty-seven years. He has always maintained the character of a good and honorable man, conscientious in the discharge of public and private duties. I never conversed with him on public and political questions, nor upon questions of State govrnment. Last April a year ago there was no quorum in the Quarterly County Court, and the business of the county was about to stop. Judge Frazier was about to hold his court. But I obtained his co-operation with that of some others memorializing the Governor on

the subject, entreating him to issue a sufficient number of commissions to give a quorum of justices to transact the business of the county. In this paper we represented that such a procedure on the part of His Excellency would have the effect of se-curing the confidence of the people in the State government, and its whole tenor of course involved, even to a greater degree than it expressed, confidence and approval in the government of the State in the hands of the present Executive. Judge Frazier was one of the parties who signed this document. I was in town during the trial of to meet Judge Frazier on the street, and he asked me where my office was, and asked me to aid him in the decision of the case submitted to him. This I was prevented from doing, in consequence of having to leave town almost immediately for Memphis. I am sure that I animadverted very strongly on the character of the recusan members, and that he fully concurred with

one or two other treaties on parliamentary law with which I was acquainted. I think he concurred with me that it is revolution ary and anarchical for members to absent semselves from the House for the purpose of obstructing legislation Cross examined by Mr. Maynard: I be me first acquainted with Judge Frazier n the spring of 1840. He was a lawyer in practice then, and had been for several ears. I referred him to Jefferson's Manu d, to Mansfield, and an English treatis relating to cases in the House of Common the name and title of which I have for gotten. I suppose there was much excite-

ment prevailing here at that time.

gathered this from the newspapers of the

me in the views I expressed. I referred

Judge Frazier to Jefferson's Manual and

city, as I was at Memphis, and therefore not personally cognizant of what was going The court then adjourned. COFFEE COUNTY.

At a meeting of the citizens of Manches ter, Coffee county, Tenn., on Monday, May 20th, 1867, the following resolutions were Whereas, Our county contains thousand

f acres of valuable land unoccupied, and s destitute of capital, therefore, in view of stimulating industry and developing the resources of the county, we cordially invite immigration form other States and coun-

We further pledge our honor as gentlemen to give ample protection to every good citizen who may settle among us, or ecome identified with us. Resolved, That the proceedings of this neeting be published in the Nashville, McMinnville, and other papers.
H. S. EMERSON, Chairman. P. C. ISBELL, Secretary.

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County Court at Nashville. Charles V. Dixon, by next friend, vs. John W. A T THE OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE April, 1867, on motion of complainant, by of April, 1867, on motion of complainant, by counsel in the above cause, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Clerk that the said defendants, W. W. Smith and H. Smith, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, and therefore the ordinary process of this Court cannot be served upon them: it is therefore ordered by the Clerk that publication be made for four weeks in succession in the Nashville Union and Dispatch a newspaper published in the city. na secression in the Xashvine Union and Dis-patch, a newspaper published in the city of Nashville, requiring the said defendants to ap-pear at the next term of the County Court, to be holden for the county of Davidson at the Court-house thereof, in the city of Nashville, on the first Monday in June next, and answer said bill,

hein and set down for bearing ex parte, april 24 tw P. L. NICHOL, Clerk. In Chancery at Linden, Tennessee,

[AFRIL RULES, 1867.]
H. C. Brown vs. James Hunt.
IT APPEARIN 1 TO THE COURT THAT DEfendant, James Hunt, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him: it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Nashville. made for four successive weeks in the Nashville made for four increasive weeks in the Sanville Union and Dispatch, a newspaper published in the city of Nashville, requiring said defendant to appear at the next term of the Chancery Court, to be held in Linden, Tennessee, the second Monday in June next, 1867, to plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken as contensed as to him, and set for heaving ay norte. hearing ex parte. R. M. THOMAS, C. and M.

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BY TELEGRAPH. NOON DISPATCHES. BOOTH'S DIARY.

the Abduction of Lincoln-Why the

Purpose Was Changed-Account of the Assassination and Escape. Washington, May 20.—The Booth diary is published. It is simply a defense of his action. He says under date of April 13th and 14th: Until to-day nothing was ever thought of sacrificing to our country's wrongs. For six months we have worked to capture, but our cause being almost lost, something decisive and great must be done. But its failure was owing to others who did not strike for their country with a heart. I struck boldly, and not as the papers say. I walked with a firm step through a thousand of Mr. Lincoln's friends, and was stopped, but pushed on. A Colonel was at his side. I shouted Sign Semper Tyrannis before I fired. In jumping, I broke my leg, I passed all his pickets; rode sixty miles that night with the bone of my leg tearing the flesh at every jump. I can never repent it, though we hated to kill. Our country owed all her troubles to him, and God simply made me the instrument of his punishment. The e untry is now, (April, 1865,) what it was, this forced Union is not what I have loved. care not what becomes of me. I have no lesire to outlive my country. This night before the deed, I wrote a long article, left it for one of the editors of the National

MEXICO. Prestamas Levied by Juarez-Orders in Reference to the Treatment of Maximilian-Senator Wilson, etc. New York, May 21.—The Herald's Matamoras correspondent of the 10th says Juarez has levied a prestamns to the amount of \$2,000,000. Immediately after the re-ceipt of Secretary Seward's letter he issued orders in reference to the treatment of Maximilian, saying that his life should be spared, as it was feared Escobedo would have the unfortunate Prince assassinated. notwithstanding orders to the contrary. That General was sent to command an expedition against Canalas, who had rebelled n the North. Corona considered the ablest of the Mexican Generals, was appointed to succeed him, and now command all the armies of the Republic. An Imperial reconnoitering party, including one of Maximilian's Adjutants, had been captured and shot. Senator Wilson made the last address of his tour through the South, at Huntsville, la., yesterday, thence he returns to I

Intelligencer, in which I fully set forth

our reasons for our proceeding.

Judge Kelley addressed an audience of ome three thousand people, mostly colored, at Atlanta, Ga., yesterday. The Times' Knoxville special says Capt, Chambers' company of Scott county mili tia have been ordered to Anderson county to remain there during the court, in which several important suits of a political nature are to be tried. Other companies are soon to be mustered and ordered into active service.

Gen. Grant and party left Richmond yesterday for Old Point. There was no tour over the battle fields. The Pennsyl vania capitalists express themselves highly pleased with their trip through Virginia and it is thought the visit will result in large investments being made in that State, The World's special says Surratt's trial will be postponed till the 3d Monday in June, when the government will be ready John A. Bingham, from Ohio, the Judge Advocate who prosecuted Payne and Atze rot on the military trial, has been invited to be one of the prosecuting attorneys i the trial of Surratt.

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CAMP & ELLIOTT, GENERAL AGENTS. CHANCERY SALES

NO. 34 (old No. 17) CHERRY STREET.

Saturday, May 18,, 1867

Whitworth and Bowen, adm'rs., vs. James Carter and others. N PURSUANCE OF DECREES OF THE Chancery Court in this case, I will sell at the ourthouse at Nashville, at 12 o'clock, on

Saturday, May 18, 1867, The unsold portion of the tract of land near McWhirtersville, belonging to the estate of James Buchanan, deceased, consisting of 1. One lot of about twenty-two acres, on the northeast corner of the tract, adjoining lands of T. C. McCampbell and Gen. A long the lane leading to McCrory's Creek hurch, between the tracts sold to Judge Fra-ier and to James Leeby. Trans-Cue-third cash, and the residue on redits of six, twelve and eighteen months, will interest from date. Notes required with persons security, and a lien retained. Sale free from re-demption. MOSTON B. HOWELL,

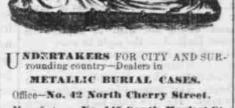
Nashville and Memphis RAILROAD LINE.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, EDGEPTELO & KENTUCKY RATLEGAO, SPRINGFIELD, Tenn., April 13, 1867. ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 15th Instant, Trains on Edgefield and Kentucky

Leave Nashville Daily at 1:30 P. M. Trains on Memphis, Clarksville and Louisvill Railroad for Memphis, and at Humboldt wit Trains on Mobile and Ohio Railroad for a omis South.

The Line has been put in thorough repair and is now prepared to transport passengers and freight with reliability and dispatch. First class Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains Fare as low as any other route.
BOYD M. CHEATHAM,

R. H. GROOMES & CO.



Manufactory-No. 145 South Market St. Orders left at either Ince will be promptly thed. SUGAR, COFFEE

1000 hds fair to choice N. O. Sugar; 500 barrels New Orleans Molasses 500 half bbls. New Orleans Molasses 2000 bags fair to choice Rio Coffee;

150 Mats choice Java Coffee :

MOLASSES.

In store and arriving, for sale by NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & Co., 34 Fourth Street, LOUISVILLE, KY

25 Tierces Prime Carolina Rice;

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

NO. 152.

BEAUTIFUL SITES FOR COUNTRY VILLAS.

A S REQUIRED BY THE WILL OF THE late Major Wm. B. Lewis, his Executors are now prepared to sell as private sale some of the most beautiful grounds in the vicinity of Nasaville, being that portion of the Fairfield tract fronting on the Smith Mill Turnpike, beyond Brown's creek.

It is offered in lots of about seven acres, most desirable sites for residences, all of them commanding a beautiful view of Nashville and surrounding country. As V. S. LINDSLEY,
Executors.

apr28 iw top col lstp. HENDERSON BROS.

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PRACTICAL PLUMBERS,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

No. 73 Cherry Street,

(Old No. 50,) opposite Colonnade Building,

NASHVILLE.

WEARE PREPARED TO DO WORK IN

Established in 1852.

PLUMBERS' MATERIAL On hand and for vale, HEET LEAD.

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SHAMPOONING COCKS. BASIN COCKS, HOSE, HOTWATER BOILERS, NOZZLES, COUPLINGS, ETC

Public and Private Buildings, Store Houetc., fitted up in the most improved style, and on reasonable terms. Chandellers, Itall Lights, Pillar Lights, Drop Lights, Portable Stands with Hore, Pendants, Brackers, Glass Globes, Smoke Bells, Patent and Plain Shades, Cigar Lights, att.

IRON PIPE,

GAS FITTING.

For Gas, Water and Steam, from an eighth inch Fittings for the Above. Tees, Elbows, Crosses, Plugs, Bushings, Re-ucers, Lock Nuts, Hooks, Return Bends,

STEAM FITTING. Steamboat, Factory, Hotel and Stationary, ngine work done. Steam Ganges, Steam histles, Steam Traps, Globe Valves, all sizes:

unge Cocks, Oil Cups, Air Cocks, Cylinde G. H. WESSEL & SONS, Wholesale Bakers and Confectioners, Nos. 43 and 45 Union Street, Nash-RESPECTFULLY INFORM THEIR friends and patrons that they have reduced he wholesale prices of Candy and Crackers to

the wholesale prices of Candy and Crackers to the following:
Common Stick Candy, 20c. per lb.; Fine Fancy Cahdies, 25c. and apwards: Butter Crackers, by the barrel or box, 10c. per lb.; Pic-Nie Crackers, by the barrel or box, 10c. per lb.; Pic-Nie Crackers, by the barrel or box, 10c. per lb.; Pic-Nie Crackers, by the barrel, 10-4c, per lb.; Pitot Bread, by the harrel, 8c, per lb.

We are also making a fine quality of Bread, which our wagons are really to deliver to any part of the city. General Dealers in Fine Imported Teas, Wines and Liquors, Scotch Afes and London Porter, Also, Fruits, Nuts, Raisins, Pickles, Oysters, Sardines, Catsups, Sauces, Pickles, Oysters, Sardines, Catsups, Sauces heers, etc., etc., which we are offering at greatly educed prices, and to which we invite the atention of the trade.

[6b24-3m] G. H. WESSEL & SONS.

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t is prepared to transact a regular Bunking usiess, and furnish Exchange on NEW YORK. NEW ORLEANS. LOUISVILLE, AND Government Securities, Gold and Silver, bought and soldon Commission. JOHN LUMSDEN, President, W. J. THOMAS, Cashler.

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NASHVILLE, TENNESSER. ICE CREAM SODA WATER. New Tailoring Establishment.

No. 38 Union Street,

DANIEL J. SCANLAN WOULD BE pleased to see his friends a NO. 28 CHERRY STREET, f(North of the Maxwell House,) mari2 lm NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

In Chancery at Linden, Tennessee. [APRIL BULES, 1967.] Calvin Barber et als. vs. Thomas Dowdy et als.

IN THIS CAUSE IT APPEARING TO THE In Chancery at Linden, Tennessee.

C. B. Dedson, administrator, and Elizabeth Rickman vs. B. G. Rickman sheirs.—Insovent Notice.

DY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE Honorable Chancery Court at Linden, in the above cause at the December term thereof, 1896. All persons having and holding claims due against the estate of B. G. Rickman, decessed are hereby notified to file them with the Clerk and Master of the aid Court, duly authenticated as the law requires, within six months in order that a pro rate division may be made or said claims against and estate, etc. This the lifth day of Feb. 1807.

R. M. THOMAS, C. and M.

apr28 water

IN THIS CAUSE IT APPEARING TO THE matisfaction of the Clerk and Master of said Court that John Smith and Abuer Smith, Thos. Dowdy, William Dowdy, and M. B. Talley are non-residents of the State of Teonessees and defendants in this cause, and whose residence is unknown, so that the regular process of law cannot be served upon them; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Nash-rille Union and Diapatch, a newspaper published in the city of Nashville, for four successive as the law requires, within six months in order that a pro-rate division may be made or said claims against said estate, etc. This the lifth day of Feb. 1807.

R. M. THOMAS, C. and M.

FOR 1867:

A POLITICAL, NEWS, COMMERCIAL AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

The Central Organ of Public Sen-

timent in Tennessee.

Subscription Price Reduced.

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By a consolidation of the pash-VILLE UNION AND AMERICAN and the DISPATCH, and by the generous and onited support of the Union and Disparch by the patrons of both the former papers, the Proprietors are enabled to present a Newspaper bithe.

to unsurpassed in this city or State.

IN FULLNESS AND ACCURACY

NEWS, our paper will compare favorably ith

the best in the entire country; and in saving

our patrons, who are most capable of judging in

this, we only repeat the expressions of many

uch matters. In the Political Interests of

the People, The UNION AND DISPATCH, as heretofore, will take the Constitution and laws for its guide; and in the discussion of all the new and intricate questions and issues arising out of the extraordinary condition in which the country is send it will adhere to the princ teachings of the founders and expositors of our government and institutions. It will endeavor to guard with vigilance and defend with unwavering earnestness and faith the rights and inteets of all the States, and the emential princiles which constitute the basis of the Republic. We shall oppose all invasions of these, and uphold, to the utmost of our ability, the union of the States under them. Feeling that they are endangered by the revolutionary schemes of the Radical politicians who now hold the Logiclative power of the Government, we shall ahate sthing of our past opposition to their meawere With these views, which are no less than coround convictions, we cannot and will not hesitate to defend the unfortunate South from the aspersions and impositions heaped upon its people, and arge that Justice and Right shall be meted out to them.

Our Manufacturing and Domestic Interests.

We shall constantly admonish the Eouthern people to be self-retiant, and shall do what we may be able to induce the establishment of manufactories in our midet for our home products. To this end we will pay special attention to the coar and STATISTICS of manufacturing and exert surselves to encourage the diversitieation of Southern industries and the development of Southern resources.

Our Financial and Commer-

cial Column. diste interest in the markets of the country, and in its financial fluctuations and condition. The man who falls to keep himself properly advised as to the rise and fall of the markets, as optrolled by the laws of demand and supply. and the relative condition of the currency, is exposed to constant loss, and must necksarily fall behind his more intelligent and enterprising neighbors. In order to make our paper valuable so well as interesting, we shall continue to make this a special rearrest. Our Daily Market Reports, domestic and foreign, by telsgraph, and our City Reports, gotten up at heavy

Upon the Subject of Agriculture And kindred topics, we shall also give an extensive variety of valuable and interesting matter the best adapted to the farming classes o our State, which will, in a great measure, supply the place of a family agricultural paper.

For the Family Circle,

and for the special pleasure and profit of the roung, each week we will give a general fiterary and religious miscellany. Nothing shall find its way into our columns unfit for the perusal of the mothers and daughters of the land. Deprecating the demoralizing sensationalism of many contemporary journals, we shall eachew that character; striving to give thelreader substantial matter, preferring to be useful rather than

Decisions of the Supreme Court.

In view o the personities of the legal profes sion, and the general public interest attaching to the many new questions coming before our judicial tribunals, we will publish all the im portant decisions of the Supreme Court, from official sources, which may be relied upon as entirely trustworthy.

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